

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby reminded that interest coupons become invalid for payment on the expiry of three years from the date on which the half-yearly period covered by them expires. Thus Coupon No. 4 covering interest on the above loan for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1915, will cease to be valid for payment after 30th June, 1918. Bondholders who have not yet presented this coupon for payment should do so before 1st July, 1918.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs
[1803]

FOR SALE.

PIANOFORTE, Upright Iron Grand, in good order, very little used, owner leaving the Colony and must be sold at once. Cost \$450; will take \$325. Can be seen at the HONGKONG PARCEL EXPRESS, 2, Daddell Street.
[1804]

TO LET.

From 1st May next

NO. 1. AIMA VILLAS corner of Kimberley and Austin Road, Kowloon, one Six-roomed House, with separate Bath Rooms and Kitchens.
Apply to—

PATELL & CO.,
Kings Buildings, Top Floor.
[1805]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1792]

WANTED.

FOR PRAX, Hongkong, ENGLISH NURSE for little girl of 3 years and infant.
Reply with references to—
Box 21,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1802]

WANTED.

AT THE PRAX for a little girl of 4 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Box No. 21,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1806]

LEVEL or THEODOLITE Must be reliable. Also Drawing Office.
Reply to—
"C. H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1788]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.
Arrangements will be made to hold the examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.
The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 1st, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves—

(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of £20 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) Two President's Scholarships of four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of a Chinese parent; that he was not born in any British Possession, or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.

(c) Four cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).
Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

[1778]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

Printed by the MESSRS.

PRICE ————
Daily Press Office

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 32, George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1743]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 18th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1776]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1765]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

General Agents,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1712]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, HONKAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BAVARIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 1 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAIR,
Superintendent.

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND CORREA.

"Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

PRICE: Cloth Cover ———— \$1.25 Paper ———— 0.80

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 1.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 30th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, HINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
[1717]

G. B. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Firms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

Tan MANAGER,
Kowakow Lo Co., Ltd.,
44, Connaught Road Central.
[1808]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1803]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings
HOUSES in Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[181]

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165, Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LAW, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1711]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes!

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE " " "

[1805]

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1918

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

PRICE: Large Edition ———— \$11.00 Abridged ———— 7.00

INTIMATION

WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL

ANTISEPTIC AND PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specialty useful for the prevention of

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER

and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases of

COLD IN THE HEAD.

NASAL CATARRH.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

[18]

DEATH.

COGHAN, At No. 17, Wong-ka-shaw Gardens, Shanghai, on March 14th, HENRY HUNTER, beloved husband of KATHARINE M. COGHAN and son of the late Rev. WILLIAM COGHAN, of Blackley Rectory, near Manchester, aged 42 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND MARCH, 1918.

THE GRESSON STREET CASE.

The acquittal of the prisoner indicted at the Criminal Sessions for the murder of the three Police officers who were shot in the back of the neck at Number 6, Gresson Street, while searching for stolen property on January 22nd will not surprise anyone who has followed the proceedings. The case for the prosecution depended entirely upon the statements of one witness, Sun Tai, the chief Chinese detective, who was present when the affray began. He deposed that in the scuffle the prisoner made a dash for a box containing the weapons with which the gang were armed and drew a revolver from it. Nobody saw the prisoner fire a shot, and when he left the house, a minute or so after Sun Tai, he was unarmed. At first it was suggested that he fired the shot which entered Inspector O'Sullivan's back, while that officer was struggling with one of the men; and that the revolver subsequently found on the stairs had been discarded by him in his flight. This theory had to be abandoned, however, because, although two of the chambers of the weapon had been discharged, the bullets in the remaining cartridge did not correspond with the wounds inflicted on the murdered officer. That, of course, was not sufficient to exonerate the prisoner from the charge if it could be shown that he was a party to an organised attack upon the Police. From the witness-box, which he elected to enter though warned at the Police Court that it would expose him to cross-examination, he admitted that one of the assailants was his brother whom he visited from time to time, but declared

that he had no knowledge that there were any arms in the cubicle and made his escape into the street as soon as he could after he had been shot in the chest by a stray bullet. In other words, he represented that he was an innocent victim of unforeseen circumstances. The jury had to choose between two conflicting statements, and it is possible that they would have accepted that tendered in Court by the principal witness for the Crown but for the fact that, on being compared with the version narrated to Inspector TERRST by the witness when in hospital eight days after the occurrence, serious discrepancies were discovered. For example, when, presumably, the facts were fresh in his mind, Sun Tai made no mention of the prisoner's action in taking a revolver out of the box—a surprising omission on the part of a police officer of twenty years' experience, even though suffering pain from his wounds at the time. Moreover, Lo Hoi, a Chinese constable—who, the witness admitted, was in a better position to judge of what happened than he was—deposed that the man who ran to the box containing the firearms was not the prisoner but a fourth man who rushed into the cubicle. Again, in the original version—for the accurate interpretation of which Inspector TERRST vouched—the witness said he saw both Sergeant CLARE and Inspector O'SULLIVAN fall, which, if true, made it impossible that the latter was shot by the prisoner. The jury were bound, of course, to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt, and we may point to their verdict with pride as an eloquent evidence of the strict impartiality of British justice for the brutal murders of which the gang of desperadoes in Gresson Street were guilty created an intense feeling of indignation and horror throughout the Colony. Nor must we omit to acknowledge the scrupulous fairness with which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL presented the case for the Crown. It is to be regretted, however, that the Police did not equip him with the full facts before the case was brought into Court. From his opening address it is clear that the statement made by Sun Tai in hospital was not communicated to him in this Colony.

performed in Great Britain by a Grand Jury, of saying whether or no there is a true bill against the accused, and, though we will not assume the province of determining what course he would have taken if the original statements of the chief witness for the prosecution had been placed before him earlier in the proceedings, we do not hesitate to say that the Police have been guilty of very grave neglect. The accused is entitled to the benefit of anything that may tell in his favour.

H. E. the Governor will preside at an illustrated lecture on "Peking: its Temples and Palaces," to be delivered by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., at the Helens May Institute, to-night, at 9.15.

Mr. Lawrence Mott, of Yokohama, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of Merit, First Class of the Japanese Red Cross, and with the decorations of special and life membership by the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Fifteen cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified during the twenty-four hours of Wednesday, all the patients being Chinese. There were nine deaths. Persons requiring their throats to be examined should attend at the Bacteriological Institute from 2 to 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

We are informed that the Very Rev. Fr. J. de Costa, M.A., Vicar General of Macao, has appointed next Saturday as a special day for a Requiem Solemn Mass to be celebrated in the St. Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of the poor victims who perished in the recent terrible disaster at the Racecourse.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST.

Senor Naon, the Argentine Ambassador at Washington, has resigned because he believes that his Government's policy of neutrality in face of the Luxemburg secret correspondence is incompatible with the national honour. In spite of telegrams urging him to reconsider his decision, the Ambassador will yield to persuasion only if he receives a promise of action based on the Luxemburg disclosures.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION. THE TOMBOLA.

A unique feature of the St. George's Day celebrations will be the Tombola, for which the ladies of the Colony are responsible and for the success of which help is asked from every member of the community.

The Tombola scheme falls under two heads—spills and prizes. Thousands of spills will be offered for sale at a dollar each, and a large proportion of them will contain a number entitling the buyer of that spill to the prize from the Tombola bearing the same number.

Many valuable prizes have already been presented, and in the course of the next few days an appeal will be made to the members of the community to spare something out of their superfluity for a prize. Any article, with the exception of clothing, will be acceptable.

THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The play which the A.D.C. has in rehearsal for production on St. George's Day is that engrossing drama by A. E. W. Mason, founded on his thrilling novel of the same name, "The Witness for the Defence." Originally produced in London some years ago at the St. James' Theatre, it enjoyed a very long and prosperous run with several successful revivals. Quite recently the Shanghai A.D.C. scored a notable triumph in it.

The cast secured for the Hongkong production promises to be a strong combination of some of the finest amateur talent assembled on our local boards within recent years, and a very interesting and finished rendering of this strong play of human emotions may safely be predicted.

GERMANS SUED FOR RENT. HONGKONG CLAIM IN SHANGHAI COURT.

Before the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on March 15th, a case was begun in which the Hongkong Central Estates, Ltd., sued O. Struckmeyer, E. Siebert and H. A. Sicks, partners in the German firm of Siemens & Co., for the sum of Hongkong \$6,275.45 for the rent of their office in Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, under a lease entered into on July 1st, 1913.

The plaintiffs' case was that the defendants held the premises from them under a lease which did not expire until December 31st, 1915. In the meantime, the lease was broken out and the firm of Siemens & Co. in Hongkong was carried up by order of the Government and though the liquidators let the premises as opportunity offered at such rents as they could obtain and paid this money over to the plaintiffs, such rents did not amount to the sum due under the lease agreement. They now claimed the difference up to the date of the cancellation of the agreement. As no assets of Messrs. Siemens & Co. existed in Hongkong for the payment of unsecured creditors and the action was brought against the partners in Shanghai.

The defendants admit the facts up to the outbreak of war but deny all knowledge of what had happened since. They claim, in particular, that they owe any money to the plaintiffs, that the plaintiffs rank as "unsecured creditors" of "Siemens & Co., Hongkong, in liquidation" and they further deny that the assets in Hongkong should not have been sufficient to cover office rent. The defendants say that out of the sums collected by the liquidators there has been sufficient money to pay for the office rent, and in proof thereof they refer to the books of the liquidators. They argue that (a) Article 23 of the II Hague Convention which has been ratified by Great Britain and which refers to the laws and usages in war on land clearly provides for the following prohibition: "to destroy or to seize enemy property except in case where such destruction or seizure should be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the war." The forced liquidation of the Hongkong branch of Siemens & Co. ordered by the Hongkong Government without any such military necessity constitutes a seizure, and, being illegal, it is not recognized by the defendants. They consequently repudiate for themselves as well as for the firm of Siemens & Co. all obligations as to the lease which was null and void from the time that the liquidators took charge of the defendants' premises and business.

In any case the Hongkong Branch has been separated from the body of the firm of Siemens & Co., by such forced liquidation, as the partners of the firm have been deprived of the control and management of the business in Hongkong and, therefore, the defendants cannot be held responsible for any deficit which may have arisen during the liquidation. For such the assets in Hongkong only can be held liable.

(b) If it is claimed that the assets available in Hongkong have not been sufficient to cover the total liabilities of the Hongkong branch, the defendants beg to refer to Article 7, subsections 12 and 13 of the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Amendment Ordinance, 1914, according to which rent has had to be paid in the first place out of all moneys collected, and according to which the claim for rent ranks before the claims of "unsecured creditors." The defendants cannot be held responsible if the liquidators should not have observed this clearly defined regulation.

After some argument, the hearing was adjourned.

THE WAR.

"GREAT ANARCHIST OF EUROPE".

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE INCLUSION OF GERMANY
IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA:
NEARING PETROGRAD AND MENACING MOSCOW.

THE ALLIES, HOLLAND AND SWEDEN.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN'S RESULTS LAST YEAR.

AMERICA AND SILVER.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICA AND SILVER.

GOVERNMENT FIXING PRICE.

LONDON, March 20th.

The Times' Correspondent at Washington states that a Bill is being introduced in Congress authorising the Government to melt down and sell two hundred million silver dollars out of four hundred and sixty million now in the Treasury vaults. It is understood that this will be virtually equivalent to the Government fixing the price of silver at about a dollar per ounce.

Silver producers and dealers have agreed informally to sell the country's entire output for the next year or two at a fixed price, probably 80 cents or a dollar per ounce, to replace the silver dollars melted down for export to India, China and Japan.

WAR CABINET REPORT.

OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS
CONTRIBUTIONS.

LONDON, March 20th.

The War Cabinet's report for 1917 says that the smaller Colonies and Protectorates contributed their full share to the military effort of the Empire. Labour Corps from the Eastern Colonies were sent to Mesopotamia and East Africa, and, despite the unfavourable conditions, to the Western Theatre of War. A large number of individuals from the Overseas Possessions, such as the Malay States and Hongkong, also joined the Imperial Force.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 19th.

The silver market is firm, but there are limited supplies.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIES AND DUTCH
SHIPPING.

THE HAGUE, March 20th.

It is understood that the Entente is unlikely to accept the conditions laid down by the Dutch Foreign Minister (cabled on the 18th inst.), except a possible concession not insisting that the vessels which are taken over be armed.

GERMAN THREATS.

AMSTERDAM, March 20th.

The German threats, if Holland acquiesces in the shipping arrangements, are becoming more menacing. The Tages Zeitung says that Germany, in her vital interest, will draw the necessary conclusion from such a violation of neutrality.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WAR SECRETARY AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, March 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the American Army in France states:—Mr. Baker on Tuesday visited the front line trenches and remained ninety minutes under a brisk enemy shellfire. Returning to Headquarters a German four-inch shell burst within forty yards, but no damage was done to the car or occupants.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 20th.

The Cabinet has resigned, following the resignation of Señor La Cierva, War Minister.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

POSTAL STRIKE SETTLED.

MADRID, March 20th.

The postal strike has been settled, the Government conceding all demands, including the increase of salaries and the removal of military control.

THE PROPOSED LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 19th.

In the House of Lords Lord Curzon moved a resolution approving of the principle of a League of Nations.

Lord Loreburn, supporting the resolution, said that foreign affairs should be brought under direct parliamentary control.

Lord Lansdowne said that a League of Nations, firstly, must be open to all nations; secondly, be armed with sufficient powers to secure unquestioning obedience. He believed that "omens were at present favourable for the creation of a League of Nations. The most hopeful sign was the United States' approval, because her weapon of economic pressure was unrivalled throughout the world."

Lord Lansdowne concurred with President Wilson's warning that a League of Nations may be compelled not to admit Germany to free economic intercourse after the war. Anyway, nobody had proposed to admit Germany to a League of Nations merely upon the German pledge and the German signature.

The essence of the proposal was that the nations admitted to partnership would partially relinquish their sovereign rights by undertaking to conform to an international code laid down by a League of Nations. He desired the inclusion of the Central Powers, because Germany hitherto had always been the great anarchist of Europe, and because her inclusion would do more to wipe out Prussian militarism than anything else. Nevertheless, a League of Nations was no substitute for a satisfactory territorial settlement. The latter must precede the establishment of the League, and after that disarmament would follow automatically.

His Lordship concluded by eloquently pleading for a League of Nations as the only means of saving our children and grandchildren from a recurrence of the present troubles, and he quoted the case of Prussia after Jena compared with her position in 1914, the moral of which was that peace was not securable by successful war operations.

The debate was adjourned.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

AMERICAN MISSION TO SIBERIA.

PETROGRAD, March 20th.

An American Mission is going to Siberia to investigate the reports of armistice prisoners of war.

SOVIET AGREEMENT WITH CHINA. It is officially announced that the Soviet authorities in Siberia have concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government regulating frontier questions.

SWEDEN REQUIRES CEREALS.

LONDON, March 20th.

Reuter's Agency learns that a Swedish-Allyed agreement is pending assuring Sweden of supplies of wheat, maize and oats.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA'S WAR BILL.

LONDON, March 20th.

The total Russian war bill amounts to £5,000,000,000.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

PETROGRAD, March 20th.

The Left Social Revolutionaries are quitting the Government and proceeding south to organise detachments against the Germans.

The Russians in the Pskov sector retired seven miles.

SWEDISH TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM AALANDS.

LONDON, March 20th.

The Swedish troops stationed on the Aaland Islands have been withdrawn. GERMANS EXPECTED.

The Daily Chronicle's Correspondent at Petrograd states that the Germans are expected there in two or three days.

It is expected that the German Control Commission will sit there.

OPERATIONS DESPITE TREATY.

PETROGRAD, March 20th.

Despite the Peace Treaty enemy operations are continuing. It is suspected that the intention is to outflank Moscow.

M. Trotsky has arrived at Moscow.

GENERAL NEWS.

PETROGRAD, March 20th.

The Austro-Germans occupied Soumy, five hours' journey from Kharkoff. The enemy is also moving in the vicinity of Dno, on the Petrograd-Moscow railway.

These facts are arousing serious suspicion that the Austro-Germans, despite the Peace Treaty, are planning to outflank Moscow. This explains the arrival of M. Trotsky at Moscow. He submitted a bill for the defence of the country. If the enemy's operations continue, the Government will probably be transferred to Saratoff or Nijni Novgorod.

The Patriarch of the Russian Church announces that the church cannot support a peace which threatens to dismember and enslave the country.

Three Commissaries entrusted with the reorganisation of the Navy have been mysteriously murdered.

PRO-GERMAN ROUMANIAN MINISTRY.

BARLE, March 20th.

A message from Jassy via Vienna states that M. Marchiloman's Ministry consists exclusively of partisans of the Central Powers.

LADY SOLICITORS.

LONDON, March 20th.

In the House of Lords the bill enabling women to become solicitors passed its third reading by 47 votes to 19.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

STATISTICS FOR 1917.

LONDON, March 20th.

The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent states that the following figures have been published of ships sunk by German submarines in 1917:—

For the quarter January to March.—Torpedoed, 203; sunk by gunfire, 578.

For the quarter April to June.—Torpedoed, 496; sunk by gunfire, 674.

For the quarter July to August.—Torpedoed, 339; sunk by gunfire, 292.

For the quarter September to December.—Torpedoed, 311; sunk by gunfire, 114.

This makes a total of 2,833.

The Daily Mail, commenting on the figures, says that even if the British sinkings last year averaged twenty weekly, that would be 1,040 lost; hence the figures may relate to all Allied and neutral ships, including fishing boats.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AERIAL ACTIVITY IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, March 20th.

A Salonika official report states:—Our aeroplanes bombed Agniste and Poma stations, derailed and bombed a train near the latter and a machine-gunned a Bulgarian company at Sere. A hostile machine was shot down.

Branco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

WET WEATHER RESTRICTS
OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states that very wet weather is restricting operations. It favours surprise tactics, but the enemy does not show any signs of emerging.

LOST TRENCHES RECOVERED.

LONDON, March 19th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—All the advanced trench elements in which the Germans penetrated yesterday in the region of Nieuport were recovered.

There were many attempts to capture the advanced posts. One at Beverdyk was repulsed. Numerous enemy dead were found in the re-occupied trenches.

PORTUGUESE REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, March 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Portuguese repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Fausisart.

There was reciprocal artillery firing in the Passchendaele sector.

INTENSE AIR FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders north-eastward of Armentières.

Enemy artillery were active at Ypres, Cambrai, Vermelles, La Bassée Canal and at Armentières.

We dropped nine tons of bombs on billets and dumps on a Basigny railway station, and on two aerodromes.

Air fighting was very intense between large formations.

We brought down 19 and drove down nine enemy machines. Twelve of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 600 bombs on the aerodromes used by enemy night-fliers, and on dumps and billets.

All our machines returned.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS FAIL.

PARIS, March 20th.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly great enemy artillery firing in 'Champagne, on the right of the Meuse, and in Woivre.

After lively bombardments the enemy at several points on the front engaged in infantry actions, which, however, were abortive.

An enemy coup-de-main north-east of Rheims was arrested without difficulty.

The enemy twice attempted to reach our lines in the Souain sector, but our violent fire compelled him to withdraw, with serious losses.

A strong enemy attack south of Arras, in Lorraine, resulted in violent hand-to-hand fighting. We partly gained an advantage and repelled the enemy, capturing some prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, March 19th.

A communiqué states:—There were lively artillery actions on the right of the Meuse between Bures and Badonvillers, in Lorraine, and at some points in Upper Alsace.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TROUBLE IN BALUCHISTAN.

LONDON, March 20th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The attitude of the Maris in Baluchistan is unsatisfactory. They have committed numerous outrages against telegraph lines and Government property. They attacked our posts at Gumbas and Fort Munro. They were repulsed, with heavy casualties, but are still defiant. Punitive measures are now ordered.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"DIRTY WARFARE."

ENEMY'S NEW USE OF
AEROPLANES.

LONDON, March 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters states that a German airman has been dropping rubber balls, liquid mustard and gas, over the American sector to the north-west of Toul. So far as is known, this is the first time aeroplanes have been employed in such an operation. Luckily, the action has so far been without result. The Americans are furious at this "dirty warfare."

FIGHT OVER HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

LONDON, March 20th.

The Admiralty announce that a British seaplane patrol in the Heligoland Bight engaged two seaplanes 10 miles north-eastward of Borkum on Tuesday and drove down one in flames. All our machines returned.

PRIVATION IN BERLIN.

A TRUSTWORTHY WITNESS'
REPORT.

From a source which we can vouch for as entirely trustworthy we are able to give the following striking account of the conditions prevailing in Berlin (says The Morning Post). The statement is made by an observer at first hand, who only left Germany in the middle of December:—

The situation in Berlin is absolutely awful. For the great mass of the population there is hardly any light, warmth, clothing, or boots, and an appalling lack of food. The work of the city is carried on by desperate men and by women who are reduced to nearly the same condition. On one occasion I saw a coal cart with Russian prisoners in the driver's seat, and four women, literally in rags, carrying the bags of coal into a house. The linen worn by both sexes is atrociously dirty, for there is no soap with which to wash it.

There is an intensely bitter feeling among the people against the Government, and there would undoubtedly be a revolt but for the fact, as the people are always saying, that the Government make a revolution. The Government know all this, and fortifies accordingly, returning to Berlin from the front. Officers are allowed to return there only in exceptional circumstances.

Hindenburg is loathed by the people of Berlin. Placards with the picture of Hindenburg (such as those with Kitchener's picture in England at the beginning of the war) urging the population to subscribe to loans, to hold out, etc., are torn off by the people, though in South Germany they are not touched.

All over Berlin little notices are posted up, offering a reward of 3,000 marks to anyone giving information of persons who say anything against the Government, the Emperor, the war, or officers. The population of Berlin is divided roughly into three classes. The upper class, which includes Hindenburg and his family, and the middle class, which includes Ludendorff, because he gives high posts in the Army to Jews—Jews are making vast sums out of the war, and the lower, working class, which includes Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and especially the Emperor. This latter class ridicules the Crown Prince unmercifully. Otherwise, nobody speaks of the Imperial Family, which has ceased to be a dominant factor.

The well-to-do classes get along fairly comfortably, because the necessities of life can be purchased if one can afford to give fabulous sums for them. A ham, for example, can be bought for \$14.

A special dinner at a restaurant for three people, costing £2 10s., consisted of soup that was practically warm water; some tiny fishes; "a people now eat the fishes' heads"; a fragment of some sort of meat, a few carrots and a piece of turnip boiled in water, and some pudding that was uneatable. Some officers were dining at a neighbouring table, and one of them said:—"The English have already won the war" for which he was taken severely to task by the others.

The news is circulated *sub voce* among officers that as the result of a recent fire or explosion at Krupp's 250 new aeroplanes were destroyed. Officers also know that the Turks are utterly sick of the war. It is said that the Turks hoped we would get through the Dardanelles, and that had we done so they would have fallen on the necks of the English soldiers.

It appears that in the early stages of the peace negotiations, some German officers of high rank who had gone to the Russian camp were shot on the way back. The father of one of them, a very high personage, was influential enough to obtain permission to bring the dead officer to his home for burial. He took a coffin with him, but on his arrival the other German officers refused to help him carry the coffin and place the corpse in it, on the ground that they had to be buried where they fell.

Everything is being moved to the West, and wherever it can be done double lines of rails are being laid, which also console the people, who believe this will enable the food to arrive more quickly from Russia.

The journey from Berlin to Basel included a whole night in a train, with no light, very cold, and with no opportunity of obtaining food of any kind or anything to drink.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of that Kowloon Bowling Green Club was held last evening at the Club House. Mr. W. Davison presided, and was supported by Mr. D. S. Cooper (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. J. Morris (Hon. Treasurer).

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, remarked that the club had never been in such a sound financial position, and this was mainly attributable to bar receipts. There had been an increase of 12 in the membership, which now stood at 142. He expressed thanks to Messrs. Owen and Oswald for presenting a prize for the rink competition. They had been very successful in competitions, being second in the league. They had lost one of their best members in Mr. Henderson, who was practically one of the founders of the Club and up to the time of his sickness was a regular attendant at the club. The Committee had sent a small token from the Club to be placed upon his grave. He was sure they were all in deep sympathy with Mrs. Henderson in her sad bereavement.

Capt. Milroy seconded the motion, which was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. J. B. Chapman; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Owens; Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. S. Cooper; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Morris; Committee: Messrs. D. Gow, W. Russell, D. Neilson, D. Harvey, J. S. Mackintosh, C. Atkinson, A. M. Simpson, and V. C. Ladbroke. The CHAIRMAN thanked the outgoing Committee for the work they had done in the past year.

A suggestion was made that Kowloon should enter two teams in the league competition, and the Chairman said that suggestion could be left for the new Committee to decide.

Several gentlemen came forward and offered to give cups for the various competitions.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

88th CO. R.G.A. v. 8th CO. R.G.A.

In this match for the Royal Artillery Cricket Cup at Happy Valley, yesterday, the bowlers were much too good for the batsmen, and very low scoring was the result. After dismissing their opponents for the very moderate total of 59, the 88th Co. was only able to knock up 24. Cooper being responsible for ten of these. Athorne took 6 wickets for 6 runs. A re-play will now be necessary.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

In this home match to-morrow at 2.15 p.m., the Hongkong C.C. will be represented by T. E. Pearce (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, M. M. Maas, Lt. Col. R. F. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lieut. H. E. Murray, F. J. de Bome, F. Sutton and R. P. Thurnfield.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.K. DEFENCE CORPS v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Hongkong Defence Corps in their match with the R.E. on the Club ground on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.:—R. Rodger, Stalker and McCubbin, Ralston, Stewart and J. Rodger, Gerrard, Pascoe, Irvine, McTavish and Cave.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

In the Monthly Boney Pool competition at Fanling last week and the two best cards were returned by Messrs. G. B. Dunnett and A. Morrison, each one down, and consequently they divide the pool.

The Governor's Cup Competition for Men's Fourfours will commence early in May, and members will find the entrance list at the Club House, Happy Valley. Partners are drawn for players with handicaps under 11 being partnered with those of 11 and over.

Members are specially requested to attend the annual general meeting, to be held on Monday next in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board Room, when important matters will be brought forward for consideration. There will have reference to conditions for the annual Championship, as well as the Club-house accommodation at Fanling.

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1918.

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Tokyo. Osaka. Keiofu.
Yokohama. Moji. Fukuoka.
Kyogo. Nagasaki. Takao.
Kobe. Hakodate. Asahikawa.
Shimonoseki. Tama.

KOREA
Yokohama. Niigata.

CHINA
Soochow. Wuchow. Moji.
Chungking. Fukuoka. Chingking.
Kowloon. Fukuoka. Chingking.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO,
FRANCIS HONG-CHINA.

Hanoi. Annam. Tourane.
Haiphong. Hué. Saigon.
Tonkin Province. Quinhon. Cambodia.

PHILIPPINES
Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

Sarawak. Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

Malaya Straits
Perak. Selangor. Pahang.
Negri Sembilan. Johore. Kedah.
Kuluan. Trengganu. Perlis.

Singapore. Penang. Malacca. Prov. Wellesley.

Sumatra
Batu. Batak. North Borneo.

Sumatra
Batu. Batak. North Borneo.

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Sumatra
Batu. Batak. North Borneo.

Sumatra
Batu. Batak. North Borneo.

GRESSION STREET MURDER.
(Continued from page 5.)

Mr. Alabaster: Did you attempt to
pick up a firearm from the box?
Prisoner: No.
Did you handle any firearm that day?
No.

The Attorney-General: You say In-
spector O'Sullivan struck your brother,
Ng Ming, with a stick?—Prisoner: Yes.
What for?—I cannot say. I don't
know; how do I know?

From wantonness, I suppose?—How do
I know? I cannot say.
Ng Ming as a matter of fact, moved
towards the box where the revolvers
were?—He was sitting on the edge of the
bed.

Did he spring to the box?—No.

Did you tell the Magistrate when you
gave evidence at the Police Court: "Ng
Ming sprang to the box"?—I did not
say that.

How is it that the Magistrate took it
down?—I don't know. This is what
I said: "The Inspector struck at Ng
Ming; then his friend fired a shot, upon
which Ng Ming went near the box."

I asked you at first if he moved to-
wards the box, and you said "No"?—He
did not move towards the box; he was
struck and fell over the box.

I ask you again how can you explain
the Magistrate taking down this state-
ment: "Ng Ming sprang to the box
and took possession of it"?—I never said
so. Ng Ming did not spring to the box;
he fell over it.

This is what you said: "The Inspec-
tor struck Ng Ming. The third man,
who was sitting on the bed, put his hand
into the box and fired a shot. He hit
Sun Tai in the hand, then Ng Ming
sprang to the box to take possession of it."
The whole of that statement is
wrong.

Was the statement made at the Police
Court read out to you?—Yes, it was, and
I said it was correct and I signed it.

Now you tell me that the whole of that
portion is wrong?—Well, I am not
responsible for mistakes which have been
made.

You are responsible for signing it?—
Will you please read the statement over
again.

The Inspector struck Ng Ming with
a stick. The third man, who was sitting
on the bed, put his hand into a box and
fired a shot. He hit Sun Tai in the hand.
Ng Ming then sprang on to the box
and took possession of it. The Inspector
did the same. Sun Tai let go the hold
of my collar; I was then wounded in the
chest. Sun Tai ran away and I ran
second." Is that correct?—Yes.

Quite correct?—Yes, I am not a pre-
judiced person and will not say it is
incorrect.

Ng Ming sprang to the bed?—How can
anyone spring to the bed, I would like
to know. Is it not strange?

How do you explain?—The Inspector
did the same?—Well, Ng Ming was
sitting on the bed; the Inspector was
standing near him. The Inspector struck
him with a stick, and Ng Ming fell, with
the Inspector over him.

Ng Ming is your brother?—Yes.
He had on a European coat?—Yes.
Dark blue?—Yes.
He was killed?—Yes; that morning.

There was another man with him who
is also dead?—Yes.
You heard in the evidence that your
brother had four firearms?—I heard, but
I did not know he had any.

You also heard that the man who
escaped had four firearms?—Yes.
You also heard that the man who was
wounded in the kitchen, taken to Hospi-
tal, and subsequently died, had a
revolver?—Yes.

The three men and yourself were the
only four men in the house?—According
to the evidence it is so, but really there
were only three.

The other three had revolvers?—I did
not notice three.
As a matter of fact a revolver was
found on the staircase?—I don't know.

Was not that yours?—No.
When you got wounded in the chest
did you feel any pain?—I felt a slight
irritation at the time. (Laughter.)

You came down the stairs?—Yes.
As a matter of fact, the revolver found
on the staircase had two shots discharged
and those two shots were fired by you?—
Really, it is not so.

His Lordship: Can you explain the
presence of the revolvers in the box?
Prisoner: No, I did not know they were
there.

The Attorney-General: Most extra-
ordinary! You were living in the house
and yet you were unaware of the pres-
ence of the box or the contents of it?
I did not know of it.

The Attorney-General (to the jury):
I think one of you gentlemen wanted to
see one of the bullets. I have got it here.
His Lordship: You clearly indicated
that the prisoner shot Inspector O'Sullivan.

The Attorney-General: What I meant
was that the revolver found on the stairs
was not the prisoner's.

The Attorney-General: You don't
know where you picked up these bullets,
Inspector Sim?

Inspector Sim: I found them in the
cubicle. One is a nickel-plated bullet
and there are two leaden ones.

Mr. Alabaster, addressing the jury for
the defence, said none of them could fail
to be struck with horror at the dreadful
happenings which took place at No. 6
Gresson Street on the 22nd of January
last. No act of theirs could bring back
the dead to life and no act of theirs
could compensate the living for their loss.

nor were they there to express their
feelings on what happened; if they did,
they might find it very difficult to
restrain them. They were there for a
different purpose, to perform a public
duty, to see that no man was forejudged;
to see that no man suffered for the crime
of another and that no man was convicted
except on the clearest possible and most
unimpeachable evidence which the Crown
could place before them, and, for that
reason, the Attorney-General, when he
opened his case, asked them to forget
anything that they might have heard
outside, and to view it in the calm light
of reason, and he was quite sure they
would do so. This was a charge of mur-
der and when it was opened it was ag-
gested to them that there was some
evidence that the hand of the prisoner
touched the wound in the back of In-
spector O'Sullivan. That part of the
case the Crown had to abandon, be-
cause there was no proof to suggest
that the prisoner, armed with a
revolver had shot Inspector O'Sul-
livan. The Crown has brought a
different charge altogether and this
was that although there was no evidence
that the prisoner's hand caused a wound
on any single person, yet he concerted
with others to make an attack on the
police and acting in concert with them
he armed himself for their assistance, and
in the course of what happened afterwards
Inspector O'Sullivan was killed by one
of the party. The Crown must prove to
them beyond a shadow of reasonable doubt
that the prisoner did act in concert with
the other three men and that he did rush
forward to take out a firearm. If the
Crown failed to convince them on these
three facts beyond all shadow of doubt
His Lordship would tell them that it
would be their duty to acquit the prisoner.

His Lordship then told them that the
prisoner would have to believe the story told
by Sun Tai in all its essential details,
particularly the part where he described
the rushing forward to take out a fire-
arm, and could they, in a murder case, give
a verdict adverse to the prisoner on such
unsatisfactory evidence as that of Sun
Tai who stands alone in the matter?

The prisoner, but also by the other Police
witness, Lo Hoi, who was a very much
better position to judge what happened
without confusion than Sun Tai because
Lo Hoi was either unharmed, or if
wounded only slightly, and he said
quite clearly that the man who rushed
forward to the box containing the fire
arms was not the prisoner but the fourth
man who entered from outside the cubicle,
and was therefore either the man found
in the box or the man who got away.

Mr. Alabaster then dealt with the dis-
crepancies in the evidence and pointed
out how curiously the evidence of Lo
Hoi agreed with that of the prisoner.

Concluding, Mr. Alabaster said he had
no doubt the jury would give the pris-
oner the same consideration as they
would give to any other countryman.

The Attorney-General, in his address,
said that it seemed true that the men had
a common design of robbing the Police
if they did come. This was supported by
the fact that there was an attack on the
Police. If the prisoner took part in the
attack, even if he did not fire a single
shot, he was equally guilty of murder.

The whole question came back to whether
the jury believed the story of the detec-
tive, Sun Tai, the prisoner took a revolver
from the black box. It seemed very
strange that prisoner, who had lived with
his brother, should not have known what
was in the box. He (Mr. Kemp) did not
think the jury had been helped by the
evidence of prisoner. At the identifica-
tion Sun Tai quickly picked out the
prisoner. He also picked out another
man, who he said, was like one of the
robbers. The man was not, but it was
quite possible the man was like a robber.

Sun Tai, according to the statement
taken down by Inspector Terrett, had
said he saw Inspector O'Sullivan fall.
Later he denied that he had said it, say-
ing that Inspector Terrett must have
been mistaken. Well, it was quite pos-
sible for a mistake to have been made.
Sun Tai was corroborated in his story
that a revolver was found on the stairs
shortly after prisoner had fallen down.

Prisoner was the only man, except the
police, who had not a revolver. Accord-
ing to Sun Tai, prisoner had a revolver
in the room, and if he had none when he
was shot out in the street, he must have
thrown it down somewhere. It was indeed
very likely that he had thrown it down
when he ran down the stairs. If the
story of Sun Tai was invented, conscious-
ly or unconsciously, did they not think
it would have been a story of prisoner
actually pointing a firearm at one of the
Police? Instead of that, the evidence is
that Sun Tai only saw him getting a
revolver out of the box. He (the At-
torney-General) did not wish to press the
case, unduly, because he thought it was
a case where the feelings of the jury might
carry them away.

The Chief Justice, in summing up,
said that in a British Court of Justice a
prisoner was always given a fair trial.
During his 30 years' experience in criminal
law he might say he had never heard of
a case more fairly conducted. The At-
torney-General had not strained a single
point. On the other side, the learned
counsel for the defence had addressed
them with great fairness. The evidence
against the prisoner rested mainly on
the story of the Chinese detective. The
story of Sun Tai was unfortunately
uncontradicted. Those who could have
helped were unfortunately dead. The
story of prisoner might be true. If the
jury did not believe the story of Sun
Tai, even though prisoner was present
they should acquit him. If they gave
a verdict of guilty, he asked them to be
sure in their minds.

The jury retired, and after a quarter
of an hour's deliberation, brought in a
unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty."
The prisoner was discharged, but subse-
quently re-arrested on a charge of murder
at Yauwatt on December 22nd.

The jury were exempted from further
service for one year.

A CHINA PEACE CONFERENCE

AN APPEAL BY FOREIGN
CHAMBERS.

Another step was taken yesterday (says
the N.C. Daily News on March 18th), in
the movement started some time ago by
Mr. E. S. Little, in favour of convening
a peace conference at Shanghai.

As is already known, it was last week
that the heads of the various Chinese
commercial organizations in Shanghai,
together with a group of other influen-
tials, held a meeting at Mr. Little's
office, at which it was decided, in view of
the chaotic state in which China had got,
that it was time for the commercial
bodies to take some definite action. The
following day a big meeting was held at
the Chinese Chamber of Commerce rooms
in North Szechuen Road, at which it was
agreed that, inasmuch as foreign in-
terests were equally involved, the foreign
commercial bodies should be asked to join
the Chinese in representing to Peking
that it was incumbent upon the powers
that be in the northern capital to put
a definite stop to civil warfare—in other
words, Chinese and foreign commercial
bodies were to join forces in a general
cry of "Halt!"

Accordingly a delegation from the
Chinese chamber waited on Mr. Little with
the request that he would use his good
offices in bringing the matter to the
various foreign chambers. On March 11th
Mr. Little communicated with the British,
American, French, Italian and Japanese
Chambers of Commerce and with the
British China Association and the
American Association. On March 13th
and 14th the several chambers named,
with the exception of the Japanese, sent
telegrams to their respective Ministers at
Peking, the two Associations following
suit yesterday.

The Japanese Chamber, while not join-
ing the others in what were practically
identical telegrams to Peking, replied
that it was in complete sympathy with
the proposal, but hardly thought it neces-
sary to repeat representations already
made and that the matter would be placed
before the Consul-General. It may be
only a coincidence that the Tokio telegram
published yesterday reporting that Japan
had already served advice on China to
bring about the stoppage of internal
struggles, was dated March 15th, the day
following Mr. Little's communication to
the Japanese Chamber here.

The telegrams despatched by the
various foreign bodies called the atten-
tion of the respective Ministers to the
distressing disorders now prevailing in
many sections of China and the extent to
which both Chinese and foreign trade in-
terests are damaged that the Ministers
might reasonably find it within their
province to bring pressure to bear on the
Chinese Government to bring about a
peace conference in Shanghai, in which
matter the Ministers could be assured of
the support of the foreign commercial in-
terests. As in all probability, should the
diplomats decide to act on the lines sug-
gested, they would first have to submit
the question to the Foreign Offices in the
home countries before approaching the
Peking Government, it may be some time
before any definite result comes out of the
movement.

According to Mr. Little, the country
is ripe for mediation. He has assur-
ances from people in authority in the
South that if Peking consents to a peace
conference the South will send properly
constituted delegates.

Meanwhile the many guilds in
Shanghai are holding meetings daily,
despatching telegrams to sister guilds in
all provinces, with a view to causing a
general and country-wide flow of tele-
grams to the capital, of a nature cal-
culated to prove the earnestness of the
merchants' desire in desiring a definite
settlement of China's internal settlement
of China's internal differences. Chambers
of commerce in all provinces are likewise
taking joint steps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P.
(RESERVE).

Members of No. 1 Company are ordered
to return their Service Rifles to
Armoury at Central on either Mon-
day, March 25th, or Tuesday, March
26th, between the hours of 5.15 p.m.
and 6 p.m. Full-throats and oil
bottles need not be returned.

EQUIPMENT.
Equipment Officers will apply to this
Office at any time on or after Monday,
March 25th, for whistles, whistle-
chains, and armband numbers for men
to whom same have not yet been
issued.

By Order,
F. F. HOGAN,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1918.

JAPAN'S AMBITIOUS STEEL
PROJECTS.

According to the investigations of the
Mining Bureau of the Department of
Agriculture and Commerce, the estimated
yield of pig iron, steel and steel material
in Japan proper, Manchuria and Chosen
for the year 1917 and the following six
years is as follows:—

	Pig Iron	Steel	Steel material
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1917	479,418	778,010	551,788
1918	745,000	1,165,000	850,000
1919	1,150,000	1,850,000	1,350,000
1920	1,310,000	1,850,000	1,350,000
1921	1,450,000	1,850,000	1,350,000
1922	1,450,000	1,118,000	1,350,000
1923	1,500,000	1,140,000	1,350,000

The soldiers did not finish. Would a
bullet come from their ranks and stretch
before them the man who was watching
himself against them?

Then there was, as it were, an undula-
tion in the motions of the soldiers,
and suddenly they fell on their knees.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY THE
MASTER OF BALLIOL.

In the course of a lecture on Oliver
Cromwell, the Master of Balliol (Mr.
A. L. Smith) said for as well as friends
admitted that Cromwell was a great man,
A mere humdrum country life up to 40
suddenly changed to the career of a man
of action, and within four years the
middle-aged farmer became the foremost
man in England, both in the field and at
the council board. Dealing exhaustively
with the details of Cromwell's wonderful
career, the lecturer drew attention to the
deep religious feeling, the deep sense of
justice, and the business-like insight of
Cromwell revealed by the early records,
and then emphasised the chief points in
his action during the first civil war
(1642-1646) as being his personal activity
and example, his clear-sightedness, and
his unshrinking thoroughness. In his
career as a political and party leader he
showed greatness of a higher kind, if
less obvious and less imposing than as a
general. For in politics, even more than
in war, the supreme quality was rapid
insight. Some of them might feel that
Cromwell looked upon too narrow, too
selfish a side of religion, and some might
feel that he was too presumptuous in his
view of the interposition of God in the
affairs of the world. That he erred with
many good men it was true, but still he
erred. Was he wholly free from another
sin of men who had to combine a
religious idea with the facts, often the
harsh and sordid facts of practical life?

What was the dark side of great move-
ments like the medieval friars, like the
later Jesuit order, or like this attempt of
the Independents to govern on principles
of Godliness? It was casuistry, that
dodgy, dangerous doctrine of the end
justifying the means. Herein the
Puritan too often lost himself, as the
Roman Catholic had lost himself, for in
the history of morals, as elsewhere,
extremes met.

Again, he said, in treating the vexed
question of toleration, we ought candidly
to admit that Cromwell's principles were
wider than his practice, and that the
ideal he set out with was one to which
he failed to live up when he came to the
actual perplexities of government. It
might be said that those perplexities and
difficulties explained and caused his
action. But the real point of interest was
that he saw, and put in words better than
most men of his day, the true grounds of
religious liberty.

To him (the lecturer), Cromwell seemed
in many ways an essentially English
character. His practicality and his
limitations, his combination of com-
promise and inflexibility, one had tried
to illustrate. It would be interesting to
show, also, his passionate and impetuous
side, mentioned more than once by him-
self, and that deep tenderness for suffer-
ing which a close observer noticed in him,
and which had been marked in some of
the greatest soldiers. But there were
other points less of the surface which
could not be omitted. One was a certain
sartorialness. Not that his speeches
and letters were nearly so involved and
obscure as had been made out; it was
rather that they had none of the clearness
which came often from a certain gift of
speech, and sometimes from shallowness
of feeling. There was, also, a certain
rough humour, which he took to be the
outlet of feelings pent up by English
reserve, and partly the expression of a
certain rough, almost coarse, indivi-
duality, amounting often to eccentricity
and mere rudeness, that appeared even
yet to foreigners to be the leading trait
in the English race. Then there was a
certain crudity and simplicity of religious
belief that, no doubt, some would feel
with him, became more intelligible if his
resurgence in a similar form in a man
who was surely one of the greatest of
Englishmen, General Gordon. Further,
he had an extraordinary power of rising
to the occasion. Cromwell was a very
typical Englishman in many ways. The
love of home life, the shrinking from
publicity, the unconsciousness of his own
powers—were not these familiar to us in
the English character? No man, we were
told, was a hero to his valet. But Crom-
well's servant, Maidstone, could only sum
up his master's character by saying:—
"Never greater soul dwelt in a house of
clay."

M. KERENSKI AT THE HEIGHT
OF HIS INFLUENCE.

The brief spell during which M.
Kerenski completely dominated his coun-
trymen is one of the most interesting
episodes of the Russian Revolution. The
following curious story is taken from the
volume which M. Claude Anet has writ-
ten under the title, "Through the Rus-
sian Revolution" (Hutchinson).

After visiting a division, he arrived at
the cantonment of a regiment of soldiers
behind the Amour. The regiment was
under arms, but the ranks of the soldiers
bristled with banners, on which one read:
"All men are brothers." "We will
fight until the final victory—over the
bourgeoisie." "We will not leave the
tranches any more."

Kerenski turned pale. He advanced

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the shortest freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJ. ERMAN" LINE.

FLIPPAK & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

or to Messrs. J. & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 22nd Mar., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 23rd Mar., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 38

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at Noon.
"KAITAN" ... Capt. J. M. Higgins ... FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hale Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAE & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

the above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID BARBOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	20th	Str. from Colombo	19th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
FREQUENT SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Straits	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Second-class World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons, FRIDAY, 22nd March 11 A.M. KAGA MARU 12,500 Tons, SATURDAY, 13th April 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	AKI MARU 12,500 Tons, SATURDAY, 19th April 11 A.M. TANGO MARU 12,500 Tons, SATURDAY, 19th May 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	KIRIN MARU 8,000 Tons, FRIDAY, 22nd March. RANGOON MARU 8,000 Tons, WEDNESDAY, 27th March.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN, ...		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

For dates of sailing apply at the Company Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOCHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "KASHIMA MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

KASHIMA MARU ... SAT., 22nd March, 11 A.M.
KATORI MARU ... SAT., 19th April, 11 A.M.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORE, Manager.

Telephone 282 and 283

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 23rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SEIYU MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
FEBSIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 10th May

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Febsia Maru" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, RALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDER ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANARIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

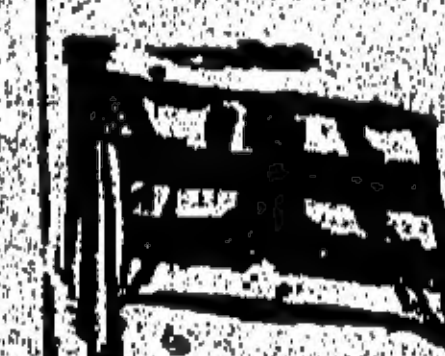
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES (AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT) APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"BOHEI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 9 A.M.
"KATO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEI MARU" ... MONDAY, 1st Apr., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 71 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tele. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNBURNED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTNER, First and Second Officers, Agents, Queen's Building, 1st Floor.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshan	7.30 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	6.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamshui	4.00 P.M.	—

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	6.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	6.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kumohuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukous	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 21st MARCH 1918.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$115, sellers	233/- for year ending 31/12/17	
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$320, sales	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$134, buy.	\$9 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$25	T. 120, buy.	\$07 for 1915	
Union	\$100	\$800, sales	\$80 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$217, buy.	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$77, sellers	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$118, buyers	50 cents for 1917	
Indo-China Pref.	\$25	\$324, buyers	3/- int. account 1917	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$157, a/154, b/155, ca.	6/- int. account 1917	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$28	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar	\$100	\$81, sales	\$18 for 1915	
Malacca Sugar	\$30	\$50, buyers	\$18 for 1915	
DOCK, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$834, sel.	48 and bonus of 44 for 1917	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$131, buy.	\$83 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	T. 205, buy.	Ts. 9 for year ending 30/4/17	
LAND, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$80, buyers	\$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$871, buyers	\$3 for year 31/12/17	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$84	\$34 making \$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$110	\$5.25 for 1917	
Hainan Properties	\$10	\$54, buyers	50 cents for 1917	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$274	\$24 for 1917	
West Point	\$50	\$78	\$3 making \$8 for 1917	
RAILS.				
Langkat	\$10	Ts. 143, buy.	T. 1 for year ending 31/12/18	
Shells	\$1	120/-, buyers	2/- int. account 1917	
Ural Caspian	\$1	10/-	9% for 1915/16	
MINE.				
Kailash	\$1	40/-, buyers	1/- int. account ending 30/6/17	
Rauha	\$1	\$3, sellers	None since 1910	
Trooh	\$1	\$27/-, buy.	2/- int. account 1917	
GETTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 174, buy.	T. 20 for year ending 31/12/17	
Kong Yik	Ts. 10	T. 153, buy.	T. 2 for year ending 30/11/17	
Original C. S. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 437, buy.	Ts. 4 for 1913	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 138, buy.	Ts. 6 for year ending 30/6/17	
Yangtze	Ts. 5	T. 885, buy.	7% on "Prof. Shares" for 1917	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$9, buyers	50 cents for 1915	
China Light	\$5	\$44	None since 1915	
China Provident	\$10	\$710, buy.	70 cents for 1917	
Dairy Farms	\$75	\$25, buy.	50 cents for year ending 31/12/17	
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$78.50, a. & s.	50 cents for 1915	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$483, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30/7/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$225	\$1 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$274, sellers	75 for 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/5/17	
Hongkong Tram	\$1	\$6.20, a. & s.	9% int. account 1917	
Peak Tram Old	\$1	\$6, sellers	7% for year ending 30/6/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$6.30, sel.	35 cents for year ending 31/5/17	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$4, sellers	12 1/2% for 1917	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$134	70 cents for 1917	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$54, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$54, buyers		

ROBINSON (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LAST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	TO DATE.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$5.00	25 p. c.	—
Glencly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.15	25 p. c.	—
Kodah...	\$1	April	\$4.00	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$7.75	40 p. c.	—
Makka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$2.25	25 p. c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.40	30 p. c.	—
Now Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.40	27 1/2 p. c.	—
Pajama...	\$1	Sept.	\$12.50	54 p. c.	—
Sandoroff	\$1	Jan.	\$3.00	20 p. c.	14 p. c.
Tapih	\$1	Dec.	\$12.50	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$12.50	20 p. c.	—

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 21st.
LONDON.
Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/1
Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/1 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3/1 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... 3/1 1/2
PARIS.
Bank Bills, on demand ... 43 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 43 1/2
NEW YORK.
Bank Bills, on demand ... 73 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... 73 1/2
BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Transfer ... 100
Bank Bills, on demand ... 100
CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Transfer ... 100
Bank Bills, on demand ... 100
SHANGHAI.
Bank Bills, at sight ... 100
Private, 30 days' sight ... 100
YOKOHAMA.
On demand ... 14 1/2
MANILA.
On demand ... 14 1/2
SINGAPORE.
On demand ... 13 1/2
BATAVIA.
On demand ... 13 1/2
HAIPHONG.
On demand ... 13 1/2
SAIGON.
On demand ... 13 1/2
BANK OF CHINA.
On demand ... 13 1/2
SOVEREIGN.
Bank's Buying Rate ... 6.40
GOLD LEAF.
100 fine, per tael ... 41.80
SILVER.
per tael ... 43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, pieces ... \$0.00 Premium
Canton ... 10 " ... \$0.00 Discount
Canton ... 20 " ... \$0.00
Canton ... 10 " ... \$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

11.30 p.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 25th March.—
Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Annual General Meeting in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wednesday, 27th March.—
11 a.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Friday, 29th March.—
Good Friday—General Holiday.
9 p.m.—Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, 1917 TO DECEMBER, 1917.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

IS FOR HEALTH & BEAUTY.

Leading Sanitarians use and recommend it as the modern artistic wall covering.

It sets hard, kills vermin and DISINFECTS. Fresh consignment just arrived, now is the time to apply it, order early to have choice of colours. We are Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

Chemical Vaporisers and Disinfectors made to order.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... 100,000,000
1/5 of the Capital is reserved for the Government of the Chinese Republic.
Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Farnette.

HEAD OFFICE.

74 Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES.

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of Montreal & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHINESE BANKING.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Queen's Road, T. 10, 1918.

Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1917. [1469]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. G. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May 1917. [1469]

WILLS'

"GOLD FLAKE"

(HONEY DEW)

CIGARETTES

A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED AND CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SOLD IN YELLOW LABEL

IN

AIR-TIGHT TINS OF

50

CIGARETTES.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

[1469]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund ... \$15,000,000

Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HONOLAN—Chairman.

G. T. M. ECKING, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

F. O. BISHOP, Esq.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq.

C. S. GILBY, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. LADD.

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [7]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1909.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 20,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—A. G. SHAN, KAO, KANSHU, KINSHU, MAIYU, PING, SHEN, CHEN, TAIHAI, TAIWAN, TAIWU, TAIKUI.

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOCHOW, HANKOW, KUEIKANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.

OTHERS—HARATA, BOMAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SUMATRANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Current Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris & Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [600]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES OF 1916.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuchow, Suifu, Amoy, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow, Peking, Harbin, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, Dairen, Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, and elsewhere.

CANTON BRANCH: Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Terms granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Remittances.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1914. [1165]

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